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ALBANIA. 12 Nov.—Yugoslav denunciation of Albanian-Yugoslav treaty (see *Yugoslavia*).

13 Nov.—Reports reaching Belgrade spoke of widespread arrests of army officers, soldiers, and civilians in an attempt to check the flight of refugees to Yugoslavia.

ARAB LEAGUE. 14 Nov.—Combined Note on relations with Israel delivered in Washington (see *United States*).

ARGENTINA. 6 Nov.—*Foreign Trade*. It was learned that new import regulations had been issued, including the allotment of £2 million for imports of certain 'non-essential' goods from Britain.

AUSTRALIA. 10 Nov.—Mr Menzies, the Opposition leader, speaking in Melbourne at the opening of the election campaign, delivered a violent attack on Socialism. He said notably that if the Opposition parties were returned to office they would repeal the Act nationalizing banking.

Canberra Talks. Diplomatic representatives of Australia, Britain, and New Zealand met in Canberra at the invitation of Dr Evatt, Minister for External Affairs, to consider Commonwealth policy in Asia and the Pacific area.

11 Nov.—*Canberra Talks*. Dr Evatt said at the end of the conference that no commitments had been made. The main subject discussed was the Japanese peace treaty. Australia was strongly opposed to any procedure which would preclude her being regarded as a principal party in all matters arising from the Pacific war.

14 Nov.—Mr Chifley spoke in a party political broadcast of the achievements of the past eight years and said that the Labour party would continue its existing policy. On the subject of the nationalization of the banks he said that the Government could not exceed its constitutional powers, and that the Constitution could be altered only by a vote at a referendum taken for that purpose. He denied Opposition reports that the Government were planning a big extension of their nationalization programme and also said they did not intend to nationalize doctors and dentists. The immigration drive would be continued. The defence programme was based on co-operation with the Commonwealth. Planning on mutual defence was actively proceeding between Britain, Australia, and New Zealand.

16 Nov.—Gift to Britain (see *Great Britain*).

AUSTRIA. 4 Nov.—*Censorship*. At a meeting of the executive committee of the Allied Control Commission the British, French, and U.S. representatives called for the abolition of censorship. The Soviet representative refused to agree, except on conditions which Gen. Winterton said would have meant the transference of the entire broadcasting system to Soviet control.

7 Nov.—*Government Changes*. The composition of the new Government was announced. Three Ministries—Food, Power, and Economic

Planning—were abolished, their duties being taken over by other departments. The administration of State-owned concerns was allocated to the Ministry of Transport. The Ministers included: Chancellor, Dr Figl (Ö.V.P., i.e. People's Party); Vice-Chancellor, Dr Schärf (Soc.); Foreign Affairs, Dr Gruber (Ö.V.P.); Interior, Herr Helmer (Soc.); State Secretary, Ministry of the Interior, Herr Graf (Ö.V.P.); Justice, Dr Tschadek (Soc.); Education, Dr Hurdes (Ö.V.P.); Finance, Dr Margaretha (Ö.V.P.); Agriculture, Dr Kraus (Ö.V.P.); Trade and Reconstruction, Dr Kolb (Ö.V.P.); Transport, Dr Waldbrunner (Soc.); Social Services, Herr Maisel (Soc.).

9 Nov.—Dr Figl, in an address to Parliament, made a formal request that the occupying forces should leave the country, and a treaty be signed, at the earliest possible date.

BELGIUM. 6 Nov.—The annual congress of the Socialist Party passed a resolution calling for the abdication of King Leopold and strongly condemning the proposed referendum. It added that the monarchist régime was not in dispute; the only issue was Leopold as holder of the throne.

10 Nov.—Representation at conference on Germany (*see Three-Power Conference on Germany*).

13 Nov.—M. van Zeeland, Foreign Minister, said that the three Benelux countries had submitted a joint memorandum on the German problem to the Foreign Ministers' conference in Paris and had been associated with the decisions taken. He expressed dissatisfaction with the work of the O.E.E.C., of which he was chairman, saying that instead of co-ordinating Europe in the economic field, all it did was to distribute dollars.

16 Nov.—It was announced that no more foreign labour would be admitted into the country until further notice because of serious unemployment in the coal mines.

BRITISH-AFRICAN LAND UTILIZATION CONFERENCE.

9 Nov.—A conference opened at Jos, Nigeria, attended by fifty delegates from British and other colonial Powers controlling territories in Africa, and by observers from the F.A.O.

15 Nov.—The Conference ended.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA. 3 Nov.—*Kenya*. The Finance Member of the Kenya Legislature, introducing the Budget, said that the full programme of capital development until 1955 would require £40 million, but must be limited to £28 million for economy reasons. Of this reduced total expenditure about £18 million would be required in loans.

BULGARIA. 10 Nov.—It was learned that the Council of Ministers and the central committee of the Communist Party had ordered the dismissal of the deputy Minister of Electrification, Mr Kayrakov, and recommended the reorganization of the Ministry. Only 1 per cent of the country's water resources had been utilized.

CANADA. 8 Nov.—Tripartite talks on customs procedures (see *United States*).

11 Nov.—*Defence*. A White Paper on the Government's defence programme was tabled in the House of Commons by Mr Claxton, Minister of National Defence. It said that the only kind of war in which Canada would be involved would be one in which Communism sought to dominate the free nations. Although there was little likelihood of any direct threat to national security in the immediate future the armed services must be prepared, in accordance with the North Atlantic Treaty. An attack on Canada could only be launched by sea, and defence preparations to meet it called for special training and equipment for anti-submarine and anti-mine warfare at sea, and in the air for jet interceptor aircraft, anti-aircraft guns, and radar, and communication systems backed by a small but efficient mobile ground force. Under the defence programme a greater portion of money was being devoted to the air force than to either of the other services. Estimates for the fiscal year amounted to \$482 million which was half as much again as was asked for in the preceding year. The North Atlantic Treaty should, by pooling resources, involve smaller expenditure than each of the member countries would have found necessary for their security had there been no such treaty.

16 Nov.—*U.S.A.* Mr Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, said in a speech to Parliament that relations with the U.S.A. were excellent but that they should not be taken for granted. Canada should recognize that the preponderance of responsibility fell on her neighbours, while the U.S.A. must realize that Canada wanted to co-operate as a partner and not merely as a camp follower. One of the outstanding questions that needed settling between the two countries was the question of the rights and privileges enjoyed by the U.S. forces in Newfoundland. Canada did not want the U.S.A. to give up these bases, but a way should be found to reconcile U.S. treaty rights with Canada's concern about keeping jurisdiction over her own soil.

CHINA. 4 Nov.—*Blockade*. The British Consulate in Tamsui, Formosa, was informed by the Nationalist authorities that they intended to enforce the blockade by bombing, within territorial waters, foreign merchant ships bound for Communist-held ports. It was believed that similar advice was sent to other Powers. British official statement (see *Great Britain*).

5 Nov.—*Blockade*. A Foreign Office spokesman in Chungking denied that the Government proposed to bomb British ships in Communist-held ports.

The British steamer *Tsinan* was stopped at the mouth of the Yangtze by a Nationalist warship. She was told she could proceed if she returned and unloaded her cargo at Shanghai. The British frigate *Alacrity* stood by outside territorial waters.

It was learned that Chou En-lai, the Foreign Minister of the Peking Government, had received a U.S. Note, addressed to him as a Communist leader, asking for the release of the U.S. Consul and four members of

his staff recently arrested in Mukden. The Note also requested that the entire staff of the Mukden Consulate be allowed to leave the country as promised by the Communists in June.

6 Nov.—*Macao*. It was learned that several hundred retreating Nationalist troops had entered Macao during the past few days, after being disarmed by the Portuguese.

The I.R.O. began to evacuate refugees from Shanghai.

8 Nov.—*Blockade*. A second British steamer, the *Wo Sang*, was stopped at the mouth of the Yangtze by a Nationalist gunboat. The *Alacrity* continued to stand by.

9 Nov.—Communist troops were reported to be pushing into Szechwan province from the south-east, the east, and the north-east. In Kwangtung the Communists were believed to have spread westwards almost as far as the port of Kwangchowwan.

Eleven civil aircraft took off from Hong Kong and landed in Communist territory. One, carrying the general managers of the two corporations to which the aircraft belonged, went to Peking, and the others to Shanghai.

10 Nov.—*Blockade*. Two Nationalist planes dropped bombs near the two ships detained at the mouth of the Yangtze, without scoring a hit. Another British ship, the *Louise Moller*, was shelled by a Nationalist gunboat while on her way to Shanghai and sustained superficial damage. British representatives in Chungking and Formosa protested to the Nationalist authorities about the incidents. Protest in London (see *Great Britain*).

The first detachment of a new uniformed semi-military police force—the People's Public Security Force—was inspected in Peking by Gen. Chu Teh, Commander-in-Chief of the Communist armies, and Lo Jui-ching, Minister for Public Security. The latter, addressing the detachment, said that its task was to garrison the capital and to serve as a model to other detachments which were to be set up throughout China to 'wipe out bandits and secret agents and to suppress sabotage'.

13 Nov.—The Hong Kong trading department of the National Resources Commission, which handled the export of wolfram and other strategic minerals, announced that it was severing all connection with the Nationalist Government and placing itself at the disposal of the Peking Government.

14 Nov.—It was learned that many Nationalists fleeing from the western provinces had entered Pakistan. The fugitives included Generals Ma and Lu from Sinkiang, who were on their way to Gen. Chiang's headquarters.

15 Nov.—Thousands of retreating Nationalist troops were reported to have taken refuge on the island of Hainan.

Blockade. The U.S. steamer *Flying Cloud* was fired on by a Nationalist warship as she left the Yangtze.

16 Nov.—*Blockade*. It was announced in Hong Kong that the *Tsinan* and the *Wo Sang* had been released.

Mr Bevin on Peking Government, and also on the blockade (see *Great Britain*).

CHINA (*continued*)

Mr Acheson on arrest of U.S. Consul in Mukden (*see United States*).

COLOMBIA. 10 Nov.—It was learned that the Government had declared a national state of siege. In the capital military and police cordons were stationed round public buildings. Reports reaching New York said that daily killings in political fights between Conservatives and Liberals had 'reached into the hundreds'.

11 Nov.—The Government passed a series of emergency decrees slightly relaxing the state of siege. Official announcements said that the country was completely calm.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE. 3 Nov.—The Committee of Ministers met in Paris. They reserved decision on the Consultative Assembly's claim to a voice in the admission of new members, but agreed to consult the Assembly's standing committee before taking a decision on any such applications. They agreed to the Assembly's request that it should fix its own agenda, so long as the subjects concerned were in line with the statute of the Council. They also agreed to the appointment of a 'chief of administrative services' for the Assembly, to have the rank of deputy Secretary-General.

4 Nov.—The Ministers agreed to the admission of western Germany and the Saar as associate members of the Council, with the reservation in the second case that membership was 'pending a final decision on the status of the Saar'. The opinion of the standing committee of the Consultative Assembly would, however, be consulted before a final decision was taken. It was decided to refer the Assembly's economic recommendations to the Council of the O.E.E.C. for its observations. With regard to its cultural recommendations the Secretary-General was instructed to draw up a report for the Ministers, after making contact with other European organizations working in the same field.

5 Nov.—At their final meeting the Ministers declined to grant budgetary provision for more than three permanent committees—the general committee, which was to examine between sessions of the Assembly possible changes in the political structure of Europe, the standing committee, and the committee on rules and privileges. The Assembly's recommendation for a convention guaranteeing a charter of human rights was accepted, and the Secretary-General was asked to call a conference of experts to study the problems involved.

7 Nov.—The standing committee of the Consultative Assembly met in private in Paris.

9 Nov.—At the end of its three-day session the standing committee of the Consultative Assembly announced its approval, with certain reservations, of the Ministers' decision to admit the west German Republic and the Saar to the Council as associate members. It reaffirmed the 'absolute necessity' of maintaining economic and other committees for which the Ministers had refused to make budgetary provision, and declared that there was no intention that the activities of these bodies would overlap those of existing organizations such as the O.E.E.C.,

Unesco, or the I.L.O. The committee also expressed the wish that the committee of experts created by the Ministers to study the question of a collective guarantee of human rights should work in collaboration with the chairman of the Assembly's legal committee, taking as a basis for its work the text voted at Strasbourg. The Committee of Ministers was asked to reply 'as soon as possible' to the other recommendations made by the Assembly.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. 3 Nov.—Church and State. A decree was published providing that senior Church dignitaries must take the oath of loyalty to the Government in the presence of the Prime Minister. Clergy other than archbishops, bishops, and administrators must take the oath before the Minister of Church Affairs.

5 Nov.—Espionage. The execution was announced of six men who had been convicted of espionage for an unnamed western State, and of plotting a *coup d'état* against the Government. Ten persons were sentenced to life imprisonment, and others were given twenty-five-year terms.

Church and State. The Catholic Bishops issued the text of a petition they had addressed to the Government calling for a revision of the new Church laws.

7 Nov.—Atomic Energy. Mr Zapotocky, Prime Minister, told a meeting in Prague that Czechoslovakia was co-operating with the U.S.S.R. in the peaceful development of atomic energy and was supplying her with uranium.

8 Nov.—Espionage. It was announced that thirty-two persons had been arrested on charges of espionage. A treason trial at Bratislava, in which three people had been sentenced to death, had led to the arrest of K. Folta, an ex-deputy, and his confession had been followed by other arrests.

Mr Meryn, the U.S. Embassy official arrested on 21 October, was released and ordered to leave the country within three days.

10 Nov.—Church and State. The Government placed all religious publications and educational, financial, and charitable activities of the Churches under the control of the Ministry of Church Affairs.

Reports reaching London said that a document signed by the 'Supreme Committee of Czechoslovak Underground Organizations' had been sent to all Czechoslovak Embassies, Legations, and Consular offices, declaring that the Foreign Office purge was spreading, and appealing to officials to resign.

11 Nov.—Church and State. A decree was issued, dated 8 November, which, together with an earlier decree, delegated to nineteen regional authorities supervisory powers over the administration of Church property, the religious press, and religious education, including 'the political and professional education' of the clergy.

12 Nov.—Church and State. President Gottwald declared an amnesty for 153 Catholic priests convicted of offences against the State.

Mr Nosek, Minister of the Interior, announced the Government's refusal to accept any modification to the oath of loyalty to the State.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (*continued*)

14 Nov.—*Nationalization*. Mr Krajcir, Minister of Trade, stated that 22,000 privately owned shops had come under State control since the end of July. The nationalization campaign would be concluded by the end of 1950, when 75 per cent of all goods would pass through the network of nationalized shops.

It was understood that Mrs Zeminova, former vice-chairman of the National Socialist (Benes) Party, had been arrested.

16 Nov.—Ban on two diplomats at Paris Embassy (*see France*).

Official mission in Germany granted political asylum in British Zone (*see Germany*).

DANUBE COMMISSION. 12 Nov.—Representatives of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, the U.S.S.R., and Yugoslavia met at Galatz, in Rumania, to set up a commission to supervise the navigation of the Danube, in accordance with the Belgrade Convention of 18 August 1948 (*see Vol. IV, p. 549*).

14 Nov.—Mr Rudenko, the Rumanian delegate, was elected president of the commission. *Borba*, the Yugoslav paper, reported continuous clashes between the Cominform and Yugoslav delegates.

15 Nov.—Notes to Governments of participating countries from Britain, the U.S.A., and France (*see Great Britain*).

DENMARK. 4 Nov.—Mr Mayhew on South Schleswig (*see Great Britain*).

11 Nov.—*E.R.P.* Parliament approved the Government's proposal to extend the list of quota-free imports to a total of 680 million kroner worth of goods during the following twelve months, in line with the O.E.E.C. policy for freeing European trade.

ECUADOR. 3 Nov.—An attempt was made on the life of President Galo Plaza, when an explosion destroyed a bridge shortly after his car had passed over it.

EGYPT. 3 Nov.—*Government Changes*. Sirry Pasha, Prime Minister, resigned after failing to obtain agreement to the draft scheme for delimiting the new parliamentary constituencies. He then formed a new Cabinet consisting entirely of Independents, himself retaining the portfolios of Foreign Affairs and Interior, and Mohammed Haidar Pasha continuing as Defence Minister.

4 Nov.—Field-Marshal Slim, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, arrived in Cairo for a short visit.

6 Nov.—The Council of Ministers approved a scheme for the delimitation of new constituencies.

7 Nov.—Parliament was dissolved.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION. 3 Nov.—Mr Rasmussen, Mr Lange, and Mr Unden, the Foreign Ministers respectively of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, called on Mr Harriman in Paris to

inform him of the progress made by their three countries towards creating an economic regional grouping.

FAR EAST, SINGAPORE CONFERENCE. 4 Nov.—The conference ended.

FRANCE. 3 Nov.—*Wages and Prices.* The Council of Ministers decided to grant a non-recurring bonus to the lowest paid workers, and to re-introduce collective bargaining as soon as possible.

Dr Adenauer on Franco-German *rapprochement* (see *Germany*). 5 Nov.—The strike of textile workers was called off.

8 Nov.—*Indo China.* A treaty was signed with Cambodia giving her autonomy within the French union.

Communist Party. M. Thorez, Secretary-General of the party, spoke on the occasion of the thirty-second anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution on the abuses and aggressiveness of bourgeois democracy, and the will to peace of the Soviet Union.

9 Nov.—Opening of Paris Conference (see *Three-Power Conference on Germany*).

10 Nov.—Statement at end of Paris Conference (see *Three-Power Conference on Germany*).

Germany. M. Petsche, the Finance Minister, received Dr Erhard, the German Minister for Economic Affairs, who had arrived in Paris the previous day. Dr Erhard later told a press conference that the broad outlines of a Franco-German trade agreement had been sketched. The Federal Government wanted to build an economic counterpart to the beginnings of the political Franco-German *rapprochement*, taking into account French security needs. They were therefore prepared to recognize the Ruhr Authority and to appoint the three members provided for in the Ruhr Statute. Dr Erhard also had a meeting with Mr Harriman.

Dr Adenauer's suggestion for French investment in the Ruhr (see *Germany*).

13 Nov.—*U.S.S.R.* M. Schuman, speaking near Metz, appealed again to the U.S.S.R. for the release of the Lorrainers who had been forced into the German army during the war and were still in Russian prison camps. If persuasion failed, 'we shall resort to other means'.

14 Nov.—*Germany.* M. Schuman emphasized to a press conference that the policy of the three western Powers was based on unanimity. The three Foreign Ministers had not modified the principles of the Washington agreement—the Occupation Statute would not be changed and the limitations on forbidden German industry would be maintained. There had been no discussion of any proposal to rearm Germany, to invite her to join the North Atlantic Treaty, or to allow a programme of foreign investment in forbidden or limited German industries. He also said that the integration of Germany into Europe was a process to be accomplished in stages. Any Franco-German *rapprochement* must be built on a solid basis—this was no place for sentiment. There was no prospect of the Saar being invited into a political union with France.

FRANCE (*continued*)

Gen. de Gaulle, addressing a press conference, expressed his concern about allied policy towards Germany and implied that certain Powers were furthering their own interests there by exploiting the weakness of France. The pattern given to western Germany was that of an 'incipient Reich', and instead of settling at once such difficult problems as the Ruhr, the Saar, and dismantling, these had been allowed to drag on so that French fears could be portrayed to the Germans as the only obstacle to a settlement. A Franco-German understanding was the essential basis of a true European Union. He himself was in favour of such a union, but its organization had been mismanaged, and the Council of Europe, having no European mandate, was already bankrupt. What was needed was a European plebiscite to find out the opinion of the people themselves.

15 Nov.—*Budget*. The Cabinet adopted a draft Budget for the fiscal year beginning 1 January 1950. Total expenditure was estimated at 2,275,000 million francs, compared with 1,920,000 million francs in the current year, and consisted of: civil budget, 1,115,000 million francs, military budget, 420,000 million; reconstruction, 278,000 million; investments, 462,000 million. To meet this increase it was proposed to levy 210,000 million francs in new taxes and 130,000 million in loans. The Budget was accompanied by a plan for cuts in expenditure totalling 50,000 million to 100,000 million francs during the following two years to compensate for the regrading of civil servants' salaries.

Communism. The Minister of Information forbade a broadcast by M. Thorez.

French Note to signatories of Danube Convention (*see Great Britain*).

16 Nov.—*Czechoslovakia*. It was learned that the Government had refused to grant an entry visa to Col. Horsky, the new Czech military attaché, and had requested the recall of Mr Kubik, the second secretary at the Czechoslovak Embassy, in retaliation for the recent expulsion of French diplomats in Prague.

Wages and Prices. The Council of Ministers agreed to the regrading of Civil Servants' salaries, involving a total increase of 72,000 million francs.

GERMANY. 3 Nov.—*Western Germany*. The Lower House decided by 200 votes to 176, with 11 abstentions, to retain Bonn as the provisional capital of the Republic.

E.R.P. Mr Hoffman, the E.C.A. Administrator, visited Frankfurt and publicly commended the Federal Government on the steps it had taken towards liberalizing trade and integrating the German economy with that of western Europe.

Dismantling. Dismantling workers at the Gelsenberg petroleum factory at Essen held a two-hour strike in protest against intimidation by the factory workers, and a threatened wage cut.

Franco-German Relations. Dr Adenauer, the Federal Chancellor, said in an interview with the newspaper *die Zeit* that the improvement of Franco-German relations was the pivot of his policy. He thought the

idea of such a *rapprochement* was more popular now in Germany than at any time before 1945. The first concrete obstacle in the way of an *entente* was the Saar, but this problem, like dismantling, could only be considered in connection with security which was the very corner stone of relations between the two countries. The question was very largely psychological, but it was no use denying or minimizing it. Everything depended on whether France considered Germany a danger, and this must be treated seriously. Germany could best vindicate herself and improve her position by co-operating whole-heartedly with the Ruhr Authority, which might be the first step towards the control of the whole complex of west European heavy industry. Germany was not dangerous and there was no point in acting, for reasons of vanity, as if she were. Germany's admission to the Council of Europe would be a further step towards the desired *rapprochement*. An improvement of cultural relations between the two countries was also important.

4 Nov.—*E.R.P.* Herr Bluecher, Minister for E.R.P., stated in Bonn on his return from the O.E.E.C. meeting in Paris that both he and the Government agreed with Mr Hoffman's proposals for the economic integration of Europe. The main task now facing western Germany was the resettlement of the millions of refugees, and he had emphasized in Paris that the solution of this problem was beyond Germany's own strength. He also expressed the hope for early negotiations for a trade treaty between France and western Germany.

Mr Mayhew on South Schleswig (*see Great Britain*).

Dismantling. Gen. Bishop, British Commissioner for North Rhine-Westphalia, threatened to close the entire Gelsenberg plant unless intimidation of the dismantling workers were stopped at once. He also ordered an inquiry into the wage dispute.

Admission of Federal Republic and of the Saar to the Council of Europe approved by Committee of Ministers (*see Council of Europe*).

7 Nov.—*Eastern Germany.* It was announced that Gen. Chuikov, the Soviet C.-in-C. in Germany and head of the Soviet military administration, was to be head of the Soviet Control Commission.

Dismantling. Operations were resumed without incident at the Gelsenberg plant.

8 Nov.—*Western Germany.* Professor Erhard, the Minister for Economic Affairs, left Bonn for Luxembourg and Paris.

Eastern Germany. Prof. Kastner, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party, speaking in Berlin, reaffirmed the need for a United Germany, but added that 'this united Germany cannot and will not be a Communist Germany'. He also said that it would be a mistake to impose the economic structure of the U.S.S.R. on Germany.

9 Nov.—Opening of Paris Conference (*see Three-Power Conference on Germany*).

Eastern Germany. The Lower House adopted two laws—one proclaiming an amnesty to non-political prisoners serving terms of less than six months, the other restoring full civil rights to former Nazis and officers of the Wehrmacht, except those imprisoned for more than a year for war crimes. The Liberal Party spokesman protested against the

GERMANY (*continued*)

submission of Bills to the Lower Chamber without previous discussion in committee. The Chamber also ratified the trade treaty with Hungary concluded on 19 October. Herr Handke, Minister for Foreign Trade, announced the conclusion of further trade agreements with the U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, and other People's Democracies.

10 Nov.—*Western Germany*. Conclusions of Paris conference (*see Three-Power Conference on Germany*).

France. It was learned that in an interview with the *Baltimore Sun*, Dr Adenauer had advocated giving French industrialists a 40 per cent financial interest in the Ruhr.

Dr Erhard's statements in Paris (*see France*).

Opposition members in the Lower House protested strongly against the Government's failure to keep Parliament informed of the course of negotiations between Dr Adenauer and the western allies.

The Council of the High Commission decided that the Government should be free to initiate and accept invitations for trade negotiations after it had arranged a take-over date with the joint Export-Import agency.

11 Nov.—*Western Germany*. Mr Acheson, the U.S. Secretary of State, arrived in Frankfurt. He told reporters that the Paris conference had been 'completely harmonious and entirely satisfactory'. He also emphasized that Mr McCloy, the U.S. High Commissioner, had the complete confidence and support of President Truman and himself.

The Social Democratic Party issued a statement on the Paris conference attacking the 'ruthless national policy' of the French and condemning Dr Adenauer's attempts at conciliation, which 'almost border on political charlatantry'. The Chancellor was accused of offering to 'sacrifice German interests in the Ruhr and the Saar and to make foreign capital a factor of power in the heavy industries, in order finally to safeguard them against . . . socialization'. Such 'servile concessions' belonged to neither a German nor a European policy.

Eastern Germany. A statement by Gen. Chuikov which was issued by the Foreign Ministry, confirmed that the administrative functions of the Soviet military administration had been handed over to the relevant German Ministries; that the Soviet military administration had been replaced by the Control Commission; and that the task of the Commission was the control and execution of the Potsdam and other four-Power agreements concerning Germany. It also said that 'in accordance with the well-known international decision, the representatives of the Control Commission will maintain the necessary relations with the corresponding representatives of the western occupation authorities' as a means towards 'the restoration of the unity of Germany on a peaceful democratic basis as well as to the creation of a peace treaty with Germany'. Herr Grotewohl said in reply that the form of future Soviet control would depend 'to a decisive degree on the activity of our Government'.

12 Nov.—*Eastern Germany*. The local administrative functions previously exercised by the Soviet military administration were formally

handed over to the Governments of the five *Länder* and to the east Berlin *Magistrat*.

Dismantling. Six members of the Blohm and Voss shipbuilding firm were found guilty by a British court in Hamburg of removing machinery required by the allies as reparations. Three of the men were also declared guilty of rendering a false document. They were ordered to pay fines ranging up to 10,000 D.-marks.

13 Nov.—*Western Germany.* Mr Acheson spent the day in Bonn where he met Professor Heuss, President of the Republic, Dr Adenauer, members of the Cabinet, and party leaders, including Dr Schumacher.

Replying to a question at a press conference, Mr Acheson denied that the Foreign Ministers had discussed the question of admitting Germany to the defence of western Europe and of her having an army again.

Eastern Germany. It was announced that the G.E.M.A. instrument factory at Köpernick had been returned to German hands by the Russians.

It was learned that Mr Semitchastnov had been appointed deputy head of the Soviet Control Commission.

14 Nov.—*Berlin.* Mr Acheson visited Berlin where he met the three western Commandants, U.S. officials, and leading German politicians, including Professor Reuter, Lord Mayor, and Dr Suhr, chairman of the City Assembly. He also attended a reception given by Gen. McCloy, at which Gen. Chuikov was present together with his political adviser Mr Semenov, and Gen. Kotikov, the Soviet Commandant.

Statements by M. Schuman and Gen. de Gaulle (*see France*).

15 Nov.—*Western Germany.* Dr Adenauer was received by the three High Commissioners who informed him of the decisions made at the Paris conference. He later made a statement in Parliament, beginning with his own part in the negotiations. On 1 November he had made proposals for dealing with the dismantling problem within the framework of security for Germany's western neighbours. On 7 November in reply to the French Government's request for more precise details he had suggested that a mixed committee should consider the following points: German co-operation with the Ruhr authority; co-operation with the Military Security Board; the investment of foreign capital in German industry; close economic co-operation with France, Italy, and the Benelux countries; means for ending the state of war. A non-Governmental memorandum on the future of the Vereinigte Stahlwerke had been attached to these proposals, suggesting that 225 million marks of the 300 million needed to restore the works should be supplied by foreign capital and the rest by five cities in the Ruhr. No other proposal had been made for the investment of foreign capital.

The High Commissioners had now informed him that they had been empowered to re-examine jointly with the Federal Government: (1) the existing dismantling programme except in regard to List 'A'—the industries formerly engaged purely on warlike production. Pending the results of the negotiations dismantling would be slowed down; (2) the right of the Republic to be represented at an increased number of international organizations; (3) means to remove any prejudicial

GERMANY (*continued*)

effects of the continuing state of war between Germany and the western Powers; (4) the right of Germany to build larger and faster ocean-going vessels; (5) her right to have consular and trade representation abroad. There was no question of a *Diktat*—further wide powers would be given to the Government. No conditions were imposed, but the course of the negotiations would be influenced by the attitude of the Government towards the Military Security Board, the Ruhr Statute, the Ruhr Authority, and decartelization. He ended by emphasizing the importance to Europe of a Franco-German understanding.

16 Nov.—*Czechoslovakia*. It was announced in Berlin that seven Czechoslovak officials and their families—the permanent staff of the Czech reparations mission—had been granted political asylum in the British Zone.

Mr Acheson's denial that he had discussed the question of raising a German army (*see United States*).

GREAT BRITAIN. 3 Nov.—*E.R.P.* Mr Hoffman, the E.C.A. Administrator, arrived in London.

Economic Policy. The House of Lords passed an Opposition amendment by 116 votes to 29, criticizing the Government's economy proposals as inadequate.

Lifting of ban on the sale of civil aircraft to Yugoslavia (*see United States*).

South Africa. Mr Gordon-Walker, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, told the House at question time that the Government's policy towards the High Commission territories in South Africa remained as stated in 1935. That is to say they would not be transferred to the Union until the views of the native and the white population had been consulted.

Mr Attlee, Prime Minister, addressing a U.N. meeting at Walthamstow, spoke of the danger to world peace caused by the lack of democracy in the countries of eastern Europe.

Coal. It was learned that the National Coal Board had decided to increase the price of export coal. The home market would not be affected.

4 Nov.—*South Schleswig*. Mr Mayhew, Under-Secretary, Foreign Office, told the House at question time that he thought the Danish minority in South Schleswig were satisfied with the rights granted them under the Kiel Agreement. The separation of the administration of South Schleswig from that of Holstein would be impracticable. It would create a political anomaly and would not be economically viable. The refugee problem was still very grave, but the distribution of refugees within the German Federal Republic was no longer the responsibility of H.M. Government, though if they could help the German authorities they would do so. The Danish authorities had stated that they were not concerned with frontier rectification, and they did not claim a plebiscite.

Immigration. Mr Younger, Parliamentary Secretary to the Home

Office, told the House in answer to a question that it was necessary in the interests of the standard of living to limit the entry of aliens into the U.K., though the Government wanted to make a genuine contribution to the refugee problem in Europe. It was necessary to keep a balance between the two considerations. In the past four years about 275,000 had been admitted for permanent residence, and about 90,000 had come in under Ministry of Labour permits, which were mostly temporary.

E.R.P. Mr Hoffman left London for New York.

Field-Marshal Slim in Cairo (*see Egypt*).

China. Tightening of Nationalist blockade announced (*see China*). The Foreign Office informed the Chinese Ambassador that any attempt to enforce the blockade by aerial attack on unarmed merchantmen would be considered an illegitimate and unfriendly act, and that the Chinese Government would be held responsible for the consequences of any such attack upon a British vessel.

7 Nov.—*Italy.* Mr Mayhew said in a written Parliamentary reply that Mr Bevin could not accept responsibility for the recent article in a U.S. magazine which purported to reproduce his views on Anglo-Italian relations. The Italian Government had informed him (Mr Mayhew) that they regarded the incident as of no consequence, and that they would not allow it to affect the continued improvement of Anglo-Italian relations. H.M. Government fully reciprocated these sentiments.

Opening of Barbados conference (*see West Indies, Governors' Conference*).

Groundnuts. Mr Strachey, Minister of Food, told the House at question time that a total of £29,350,000 had been advanced to the Overseas Food Corporation under the Overseas Resources Development Act 1948, including £8 million since 31 March 1949.

8 Nov.—*Malta.* Mr Creech Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies, told the House that the British Government had suggested that the Maltese Government take the initiative in examining the viability of Malta's economy and in bringing to the notice of the British Government proposed measures for reconstruction. He also said that the Colonial Office had made strong representations to the Admiralty that as much repair and maintenance work as possible be diverted to Malta; but there was falling employment in many British shipyards. They had done everything they could to obtain ships for immigration purposes.

India. Pandit Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, arrived in London from the U.S.A. He was received by Sir Stafford Cripps and later by Mr Attlee.

Tripartite talks on customs procedures (*see United States*).

Colonies. A conference opened at the Colonial Office to discuss financial and administrative problems relating to the colonial forces in Africa.

9 Nov.—Opening of Paris conference (*see Three-Power Conference on Germany*).

Economic Policy. Mr Attlee, speaking at the Lord Mayor's banquet

GREAT BRITAIN (*continued*)

about the economic position, emphasized the need to increase dollar exports, and said that although many firms had responded in various ways to the call for greater production, it could not yet be said that the country as a whole was all-out to complete its task. He recalled that the problem of the sterling-dollar balance was one which Britain shared with the U.S.A. and Canada, and which all three countries were equally determined to solve. He ended with a tribute to the Commonwealth.

India. Pandit Nehru was received in audience by the King and was later entertained by the Prime Minister. Speaking at a reception of the India League he dwelt on the improved relations between Britain and India since the attainment of Indian independence.

Wages and Prices. The General Council of the T.U.C. approved the conclusions of its special economic committee.

Indonesia. Several members of the Indonesian Republican delegation to the round-table conference at the Hague, arrived in London for a short visit as the guests of the Government.

Gen. Crocker in Athens (*see Greece*).

10 Nov.—Statement at end of Paris conference (*see Three-Power Conference on Germany*).

China. Nationalist attacks on British merchant ships (*see China*). Sir Roger Makins, deputy Under-Secretary of State, protested verbally to the Chinese Ambassador.

Canberra talks on Commonwealth policy (*see Australia*).

11 Nov.—Mr Bevin returned to London from Paris.

Communist Party. Membership of the Party at the end of March, 1949, was 40,161, according to a report issued by the executive committee.

12 Nov.—*India.* Pandit Nehru told a press conference that the Indian Communist Party was opposed to every nationalist feeling in India, and had adopted methods of petty rebellion to attain their ends. It was true that 2,000 or 3,000 Communist leaders had been detained without trial but all cases were considered by the highest judicial authorities and some of those arrested had been released. Questioned on Kashmir, he said that under no circumstances could a settlement be achieved by armed force. 'I will not put up with any bullying by Pakistan or any other country'. The people of Kashmir must decide for themselves—not Pakistan, who was 'an aggressor', 'a robber', and 'an invader'. Pandit Nehru later met Mr Bevin.

Atlantic Pact. A party of ten U.S. State and Defence Department officials, headed by Mr Freund, arrived in London for discussions on the requirements of Britain and the Western Union countries under the U.S. mutual defence assistance programme.

13 Nov.—Mr Bevin, speaking at Plumstead, said that through the Commonwealth, Western Union, and the Atlantic Treaty, nearly 60 per cent of the world's population was welded together on a peaceful basis. Referring to the balance of payments problems he said that the U.S.A. now appeared conscious of the imperative necessity of playing their part not by loans or gifts, but by purchase and trade.

India. Pandit Nehru left London for home.

14 Nov.—A 'Review of Commonwealth Trade' issued by the Commonwealth Economic Committee showed that by 1948 the Commonwealth had regained its pre-war share of about 30 per cent of the total world trade.

Wages and Prices. After a meeting with Ministers, the special economic committee of the T.U.C. issued a statement urging all unions currently concerned with wages claims to postpone negotiations until the General Council had made a full statement on the whole situation.

Civil Defence. Mr Ede, the Home Secretary, explained to a press conference details of the new civil defence scheme. He later broadcast an appeal for volunteers.

Kashmir. Mr Gurmani, a Minister of the Pakistan Government, commenting in London on Pandit Nehru's recent statements, said that it would not help the situation to harp on past controversies. Only a free and impartial plebiscite could decide the issue, as India and Pakistan were both agreed.

Iraq. It was learned that the Government had agreed to the release to Iraq of £1 million monthly for scarce currency transactions.

15 Nov.—*Danube Commission.* The Government sent Notes to the Governments of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, the U.S.S.R., and Yugoslavia declaring they would not recognize the validity of the Convention signed at the Danube conference in August 1948 (see Vol. IV, p. 549). The Government were still prepared to submit the whole question to a competent tribunal. Similar Notes were sent by the U.S.A. and France.

16 Nov.—*Australia.* A gift of £A10 million (£8 million sterling) from the people of Australia was received by the Treasury.

China. Mr Bevin told the House at question time that pending a decision, in conjunction with the Commonwealth and other friendly nations, about the recognition of the Peking Government, he had approached that Government with a view to establishing some form of communication with them, but had received no reply. On the subject of the blockade he said that H.M. Government had informed the Nationalist Government that they intended to give naval protection to British merchantmen outside Chinese territorial waters—as it was their right.

GREECE. 4 Nov.—The 'Free Greek' radio announced that the central committee of the Communist Party had adopted a resolution admitting defeat, and deciding to transfer guerrilla forces to the mountains for a strong movement against the Government forces.

Field-Marshal Papagos issued an Order of the Day in connection with the coming withdrawal of British troops, gratefully acknowledging all the help and support given by Britain since 1941.

9 Nov.—Gen. Crocker, British Commander-in-Chief, Middle East, who was visiting Athens, gave a warning that in spite of the Government's recent successes against the rebels the danger was not yet over.

13 Nov.—A British spokesman stated that the British Second Brigade, stationed in Salonika, was shortly to be transferred to Cyprus.

HUNGARY. 5 Nov.—Cancellation of frontier agreement with Yugoslavia (*see Yugoslavia*).

INDIA. 8 Nov.—Pandit Nehru in London (*see Great Britain*).

9 Nov.—*Hyderabad*. The Nizam agreed to the accession of Hyderabad to the Indian Union, subject to ratification by a representative assembly.

11 Nov.—*Communism*. Communist disorders occurred in Calcutta where a bomb was thrown at a police van and a bus set on fire.

12 Nov.—Pandit Nehru on Communism, and also on Kashmir (*see Great Britain*).

14 Nov.—Pandit Nehru arrived in Bombay.

Economic Policy. Mr Patel, deputy Prime Minister, appealed in a broadcast for support of the Government's recovery programme. Production must be increased in order to bring down prices and support the growing population. India could not rely on foreign loans; the people must learn to spend less, save more, and invest as much as possible in productive enterprises.

15 Nov.—Nathuram Godse, Gandhi's assassin, and his accomplice, Narayan Apte, were hanged.

INDO CHINA. 8 Nov.—Treaty signed between Cambodia and France (*see France*).

14 Nov.—Mr MacDonald, Commissioner-General for South-East Asia, arrived in Saigon as the guest of M. Pignon, the French High Commissioner, for a tour of Indo China.

INDONESIA. 3 Nov.—The Dutch authorities announced an amnesty for political prisoners with effect from the following day.

Mr Acheson on potential U.S. assistance (*see United States*).

4 Nov.—It was learned that the Republican Army had concluded a successful operation against Communist bands in Bantam, in west Java.

7 Nov.—Resumption of Marshall aid announced (*see United States*).

9 Nov.—Visit of Republican leaders to London (*see Great Britain*).

13 Nov.—Dr Hatta in Singapore (*see Malaya*).

14 Nov.—It was learned that Dutch troops had completed their withdrawal from Soerakarta.

Dr Hatta returned to Batavia.

IRAQ. 7 Nov.—The Prime Minister, Nuri Pasha, resigned.

14 Nov.—Financial agreement with Britain (*see Great Britain*).

ITALY. 3 Nov.—*Peasant Unrest*. An agreement was reached between representatives of farmers and peasants in the Crotone district of Calabria under which the labourers would withdraw from the land they had occupied, the peasants' co-operatives would regain possession of the land from which they had been evicted in the summer, and the farmers' association would cede to the peasants a further 10,000 acres of arable and wooded land.

4 Nov.—*Trade Unions*. The first congress of the Free Confederation

of Labour opened in Rome, attended by representatives of 1,500,000 Catholic workers.

5 Nov.—*Socialist Crisis*. Signor Saragat addressing a P.S.L.I. conference, said there had been collusion between the Romita-Silone group and the British Labour Party over the questions of the Italian colonies and of Trieste.

Socialist delegation in Belgrade (see *Yugoslavia*).

6 Nov.—*Peasant Unrest*. Unemployed labourers attempted to seize more land in Calabria.

7 Nov.—*Socialist Crisis*. President Einaudi received Signor de Gasperi and approved the temporary appointment of Signor Bertone, Minister of Foreign Trade, to the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Signor Corbellini, Minister of Transport, to the Ministry of Mercantile Marine, and Signor Pella, Minister of the Treasury, to the post of Minister-delegate to the Organization of European Economic Co-operation. It was understood that these posts were being kept for the Social Democratic Ministers until after their party congress in January and that the three Social Democratic Under-Secretaries would not be replaced for the moment.

British and Italian official statements on alleged memo by Mr Bevin (see *Great Britain*).

11 Nov.—*Atlantic Pact*. Six U.S. State and Defence Department officials arrived in Rome for discussions on the U.S. military aid programme.

Gen. Landry, President Truman's personal military A.D.C., also arrived in Rome.

14 Nov.—*Peasant Unrest*. About 10,000 acres of private estates in Sicily were occupied by thousands of land-hungry peasants.

15 Nov.—*Arms Traffic*. Carabinieri seized a number of tanks which had been loaded at Civitavecchia on to a ship flying the Panama flag, and bound, according to reports, for the Middle East.

Land Reform. The Council of Ministers authorized the preparation of a draft Bill providing for the expropriation of about 110,000 acres of cultivated land in Calabria for redistribution into 5,000 new peasant properties.

JAPAN. 9 Nov.—*Peace Treaty*. Mr Kawamura, deputy Foreign Minister, stated in the House of Representatives that Japan wanted a treaty not with the U.S.A. and the British Commonwealth alone but with all the allied Powers. He also said that the neutrality of Japan depended upon the judgement of the Japanese people.

U.S. statement on peace treaty (see *United States*).

10 Nov.—*Peace Treaty*. Mr Yoshida, Prime Minister, emphasized in the Diet that he did not want discussions on such questions as the neutrality of Japan and her future security until after the peace treaty had been signed.

11 Nov.—*Peace Treaty*. Mr Yoshida, speaking in the Diet said: 'Japan does not have to accept a peace treaty if the terms are disadvantageous to her, and could even leave the conference room'. He also

JAPAN (*continued*)

said that a separate treaty with the U.S.A. and the British Commonwealth would be better than none and could lead to a general agreement at a later date.

Dr Evatt on peace treaty (*see Australia*).

12 Nov. *Peace Treaty*. Mr Yoshida formally retracted before the House of Councillors his statement that Japan need not accept a disadvantageous peace treaty.

KASHMIR. 3 Nov.—The U.N. Commission announced that the demarcation of the cease-fire line had been completed.

LUXEMBOURG. 10 Nov.—Representation at Paris conference on Germany (*see Three-Power Conference on Germany*).

MALAYA. 5 Nov.—One European, two special constables, and four Chinese were killed, and six Chinese wounded by bandits in the Tenang area of Segamat.

6 Nov.—An official statement said that surrenders had reached a 'steady trickle' as a result of the terms offered to the bandits on 5 September.

8 Nov.—A British N.C.O. was killed in a bandit engagement north of Rembau, in Negri Sembilan.

9 Nov.—Two Europeans were killed in a bandit ambush on the road between Taiping and Selama in Perak.

A British soldier was killed in an engagement with bandits in the Kulim area of Kedah. At least two of the bandits were killed.

12 Nov.—A British patrol engaged a gang of bandits in the Segamat area of Johore, losing four men and killing seven.

13 Nov.—Mr MacDonald, Commissioner-General for South-East Asia received Dr Hatta, the Indonesian Prime Minister, who stopped at Singapore on his way home from the Hague conference.

A British officer was killed in a bandit ambush in the Gua Musang area of Kelantan.

15 Nov.—Sir Henry Gurney, the High Commissioner stated in Kuala Lumpur that since the offer of surrender terms on 5 September, sixty-one bandits and forty-two of their supporters had given themselves up. Reviewing the year's work he said that many of the inhabited areas had been cleared of the bandits, who were now mainly concentrated in the dense jungle areas of Pahang.

MALTA. 8 Nov.—Statements by Mr Creech Jones (*see Great Britain*).

NETHERLANDS. 3 Nov.—*Indonesia*. Dr Drees, Prime Minister, received a Note from the British Foreign Minister, Mr Bevin, congratulating him on the outcome of the conference.

7 Nov.—*Indonesia*. Dr Hatta, the Republican Prime Minister, left by air for home.

9 Nov.—Trade agreement with Yugoslavia (*see Yugoslavia*).

10 Nov.—Representation at Paris conference (*see Three-Power Conference on Germany*).

NEW ZEALAND. 10 Nov.—Canberra talks on Commonwealth policy (*see Australia*).

NORTH ATLANTIC PACT. 7 Nov.—The Defence Ministers of Britain, France, and Italy, Mr Alexander, M. Pleven, and Signor Pacciardi, met in Paris.

8 Nov.—After a further meeting, the three Ministers announced that they had agreed on the organization of the South European-Western Mediterranean group. Its headquarters, consisting of a committee of the Defence Ministers and another one of the Chiefs-of-Staff together with permanent staffs, would be in Paris. A military working group would be set up in Rome.

The Chiefs-of-Staff of the three Powers later held a meeting which was attended by U.S. observers.

NORTHERN IRELAND. 4 Nov.—*Government Changes*. A Cabinet re-shuffle was announced. Mr Maginness, Minister of Commerce, became Minister of Home Affairs. The new Minister of Labour was Mr Midgley.

NORWAY. 11 Nov.—*Atlantic Pact*. Eight U.S. State and Defence Department officials, headed by Mr Bream, arrived in Oslo for discussions on the U.S. military aid programme.

PAKISTAN. 4 Nov.—*Kashmir*. Liaquat Ali Khan told a press conference that in a speech at San Francisco Pandit Nehru had tried to create 'a totally misleading impression that Pakistan is talking war and India is talking peace'. Pakistan, on the contrary, wanted a peaceful settlement of all problems.

10 Nov.—*South Africa*. It was learned that the Government had accepted an invitation from the South African Government to attend preliminary discussions on an agenda for a round-table conference between Pakistan, South Africa, and India.

11 Nov.—Pandit Nehru on Kashmir (*see Great Britain*).

14 Nov.—Statement in London by Mr Gurmani on Kashmir (*see Great Britain*).

PALESTINE. 7 Nov.—*Immigration*. Israeli authorities announced that about 25,000 Yemeni Jews had been brought by air from Aden to Lydda during the past few months.

8 Nov.—*Israel*. Mr Ben-Gurion, Prime Minister, told Parliament that unofficial meetings between Israel and individual Arab States had taken place recently, but no formal peace talks had begun. He repeated Israel's claim to New Jerusalem, and found it gratifying that 'many U.N. representatives have come to realize the impracticability of

PALESTINE (*continued*)

internationalization'. He also said that there was a certain improvement in Anglo-Israeli relations.

9 Nov.—*Israel*. Col. Yadin, Chief of Operations, was appointed Chief-of-Staff in succession to Brigadier Dori, who had resigned because of ill-health.

PERSIA. 4 Nov.—Abdul Hussain Hazhir, a former Prime Minister, was shot at close range and severely injured in Teheran by a member of a right-wing organization. Martial law was declared in the city.

5 Nov.—Hussain Hazhir died. His assailant, Hussain Emani, was sentenced to death by a military court.

A frontier post was attacked by Russian soldiers, who killed two Persian soldiers and wounded several others, according to an official report in Teheran. Three Russian soldiers were believed to have been killed.

9 Nov.—Hussain Emani was executed.

10 Nov.—*Elections*. The Electoral Council in Teheran declared the recent elections invalid because, it was believed, the votes had been manipulated.

16 Nov.—Shah in Washington (*see United States*).

PHILIPPINES. 8 Nov.—*Elections*. General and Presidential elections were held. Preliminary results showed that President Quirino had a lead of 350,000 votes. During the course of the voting twenty-four people were reported killed, and many more injured in gun battles.

POLAND. 7 Nov.—It was announced that at the request of President Bierut the war-time Russian Commander, Marshal Rokossovsky, who was born in Poland, had been placed at the disposal of the Government by the Soviet Government. He had accordingly been appointed Marshal of Poland, and Minister of National Defence, in succession to Marshal Rola-Zymierski who was made a member of the State Council. Marshal Rokossovsky immediately issued an order of the day to the armed forces declaring: 'Together with the Soviet Army we will stand faithfully in defence of peace along the Oder-Neisse frontier. . .'

8 Nov.—It was announced that Marshal Rokossovsky had accepted Polish citizenship.

9 Nov.—*Yugoslavia*. A military court at Katowice sentenced M. Petrovic, an official of the Yugoslav Ministry of Communications, to ten years' imprisonment for economic and political espionage in Poland. He had pleaded 'guilty'.

14 Nov.—It was announced that Mr Gomulka, the former Vice-Premier and Secretary-General of the Communist Party, had been expelled from the central committee of the United Workers' Party, together with two other former Ministers, Mr Kliszko, and Gen. Spychalski.

15 Nov.—Warsaw radio broadcast a speech by President Bierut in which he accused the three men of having been guilty of introducing

'Pilsudski agents' into the party. He also accused Mr Dubiel, another former Minister, who had recently been arrested, of having collaborated with the Germans during the occupation.

16 Nov.—It was learned that Marshal Rokossovsky had been co-opted on to the central committee of the United Workers' Party.

PORTUGAL. 13 Nov.—*Elections*. A general election was held. One seat was gained by an Independent candidate whose name was included on the National Union list. The seven Independent candidates not included in the National Union list were decisively beaten.

SOUTH AFRICA. 3 Nov.—*Native Unrest*. It was learned that the Minister of Justice, Mr Swart, had ordered an immediate inquiry into the Krugersdorp disturbances, for which there appeared to be no understandable motive.

British statement on Commission Territories (*see Great Britain*).

6 Nov.—*Native Policy*. It was learned that twenty-one towns, including Johannesburg and Pretoria, had been closed to the entry of natives, except for mine employees and certain other cases.

9 Nov.—Gen. Smuts, speaking in Johannesburg, said that the policy of the United Party was based on a nine-point charter which supported: the Constitution as framed under the Act of Union; a united South African nation; the freedom and dignity of the individual; European leadership with justice; the western way of life; housing, employment, and security for the breadwinner and his family; improved standards of living through the development of the nation's resources; a true South African culture; and the restoration of confidence in South Africa. He reaffirmed that his party was opposed to a change to a republican form of government. When his party returned to power one of its primary objectives would be to restore confidence between the races of South Africa.

10 Nov.—Invitation to preliminary discussions accepted by Pakistan (*see Pakistan*).

Atomic Energy. It was learned that at the invitation of the Government the Atomic Energy Board was discussing with representatives of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and of the British Government problems relating to the production of uranium in the Union. The discussions were a continuation of previous conferences.

SWEDEN. 9 Nov.—*Refugees*. Mr Mossberg, Minister for the Interior, told Parliament that the Government were concerned about the recent increase of refugees, mainly from Poland and Germany. A highly organized traffic across the Baltic was in operation, and in the past twelve months about 2,200 had arrived illegally.

11 Nov.—*E.R.P.* The Government accepted the O.E.E.C. proposal for lifting import restrictions on half the goods imported by the Marshall Plan countries. Certain reservations were made regarding finished goods.

SYRIA. 6 Nov.—Col Stirling, Damascus correspondent of *The Times*,

SYRIA (*continued*)

was shot and severely wounded by three men dressed as tribesmen.

15 Nov.—*Elections.* The first round was held in the elections for a new Constituent Assembly. The Popular Party gained the lead with forty-four seats out of a total of 113. The Ba'th (Left-wing) Party secured only seven seats. Women voted for the first time.

THREE-POWER CONFERENCE ON GERMANY. 9 Nov.—Mr Bevin, Mr Acheson, and M. Schuman, the Foreign Ministers respectively of Britain, the U.S.A., and France, met in Paris, in accordance with a decision taken during their Washington conversations, on the desirability of frequent discussions on problems of common interest. They were accompanied by their political advisers and by the three High Commissioners in Germany.

The Quai d'Orsay announced that a courier had arrived from Bonn with a memo for the High Commissioners.

10 Nov.—The Foreign Ministers of Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg, M. van Zeeland, Dr Stikker, and M. Bech, joined the discussions in accordance with the joint request of their respective Governments. At the end of the conference the following statement was issued:

At their meeting in Paris 'the three Foreign Ministers were aware of the heavy responsibility placed upon them to conserve and consolidate the peace of Europe and of the world. They desired to assert their determination to meet this responsibility with both firmness and humanity: firmness in their resolve that no country shall be permitted to menace the peace and security of its neighbours, humanity in their recognition that a lasting peace can only be found in a closer association of the peoples of the world. Since both great world wars sprang from a militaristic spirit emanating from within Germany, and since the countries represented by the Foreign Ministers are in occupation of German territory, it was natural that their consideration of the problem of peace in Europe should have been directed largely towards Germany's relations with Europe, the situation in Germany, and their policy in respect of Germany. The Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their policy as expressed in the Occupation Statute of giving to the Federal Republic a wide area of free determination in the conduct of German affairs, an area which under the Statute would grow wider as the administration of the Federal Republic gave confidence that it was proceeding towards establishment of a free democratic and peaceful Germany. At the same time the Ministers considered it appropriate to support and foster the progressive integration of the German people into the European community. These decisions were based on the expectation of the Ministers that the Government of the German Federal Republic would give further evidence of its pacific intentions and of its sincere desire to associate itself with those nations devoted to the cause of democracy and justice, under law and peace. Consequently the three Foreign Ministers have given their High Commissioners certain instructions and powers which will permit them to achieve the aims indicated above.'

It was understood that the Ministers also exchanged views on policy towards China and Yugoslavia.

13 Nov.—Mr Acheson's denial that Germany's admission to the defence of western Europe had been discussed (*see Germany*).

Statement by M. van Zeeland (*see Belgium*).

14 Nov.—M. Schuman's statements (*see France*).

15 Nov.—Dr Adenauer's statement (*see Germany*).

TURKEY. 16 Nov.—Two members of the National Party executive were arrested in Ankara on the charge of threatening to assassinate President İnönü and the leader of the Democratic Party, Mr Bayar.

UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

8 Nov.—*Atomic Energy*. Gen. Romulo, President of the Assembly, announced that he had recently addressed the following tentative programme to the six Powers in an attempt to break the deadlock: (1) a short-term atomic armistice accompanied by an inspection system; (2) an interim prohibition on the use of atomic weapons, with adequate safeguards; (3) a further compromise between the majority and minority plans for atomic control; (4) an entirely new approach to the fundamental problem of control.

15 Nov.—*Trust Areas*. The Assembly approved five resolutions concerning the advancement of self-government and general progress in the trust areas. A resolution was also approved declaring the desirability of administrative powers for trust territories informing the Trusteeship Council regarding the creation of new administrative unions.

16 Nov.—*Under-developed Areas*. The Assembly agreed by a unanimous vote to launch the programme of technical aid to backward areas. A clause in the resolution recommending that the Economic and Social Council should study the need for protective tariffs in 'the creation and development of national industries of under-developed countries' was defeated by 21 votes to 20, with 14 abstentions.

Political Committee

3 Nov.—*Greece*. A resolution was unanimously passed calling on all States harbouring Greek children to arrange for their early return to Greece.

4 Nov.—*Greece*. The committee rejected the Soviet proposals for an amnesty, elections, etc. and adopted by 38 votes to 6, with 2 abstentions, the joint proposal by Britain, the U.S.A., Australia, and China, renewing the mandate of the Balkans Commission, calling on the States to the north of Greece to cease helping the rebels, recommending an arms embargo against Bulgaria and Albania, and urging all States harbouring Greek nationals to facilitate their repatriation, if they so wished.

Ex-Italian Colonies. The conclusions of the drafting body were returned to the committee. A British amendment was tabled giving to

U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY. *Political Committee (continued)*

the people of Libya greater freedom of choice in determining the form of their union.

7 Nov.—*Atomic Energy*. A joint Canadian and French resolution was tabled in the *ad hoc* committee calling for prohibition and elimination of atomic weapons and the continuation of the six-Power talks, and recommending that all nations should renounce rights of sovereignty incompatible with peace. A second resolution, tabled by India, proposed that the international law commission should draft a declaration before 31 July next, on the duties of States and individuals concerning the development of atomic energy, in order to secure its use for peaceful purposes only.

8 Nov.—*Atomic Energy*. A Soviet resolution was presented to the *ad hoc* committee proposing that the Atomic Energy Commission should draft conventions on prohibition and control which would enter into effect simultaneously.

9 Nov.—*Ex-Italian Colonies*. The committee rejected four Soviet proposals: (1) the granting of immediate independence to Libya (by 24 votes to 20, with 8 abstentions); (2) the withdrawal of foreign forces and the liquidation of all military bases in Libya within three months (31 to 11, with 11 abstentions); (3) U.N. trusteeship for Eritrea, followed after five years by independence (33 to 6, with 15 abstentions); a similar proposal regarding Italian Somaliland (34 to 12, with 9 abstentions). It was then agreed by 56 votes to nil, with 2 abstentions, that Libya should be constituted an independent sovereign State by 1 January 1952, the three territories to be granted full freedom in determining the form of their union. An amendment adopted by 47 votes to 7, with 5 abstentions, provided for the appointment of a U.N. commissioner with an advisory council of ten (Egypt, France, Italy, Pakistan, U.K., U.S.A., and four local representatives) to help the territories in their task of State-making. The committee also agreed by 56 votes to nil that Libya be assured a seat at the United Nations, on gaining independence.

Atomic Energy. It was learned that Haiti had proposed a motion calling for an international convention that would abolish atomic devices as instruments of war, and require States to disclose their stocks and their sources of raw materials. Sir Alexander Cadogan (Britain), discussing the six-Power deadlock, reaffirmed that security in the field of atomic energy could not be achieved without some loss of national sovereignty, and added that the dropping of atomic bombs would probably destroy sovereignty in a flash. He also criticised the Soviet demand for simultaneous conventions on prohibition and control, declaring that no nation which had a lead in the development of atomic energy would be willing to forego that lead unless it was assured that no other nation could steal a march on it. Only the management of atomic resources could give a guarantee that they would not be diverted to illegitimate ends.

10 Nov.—*Ex-Italian Colonies*. After agreeing on the appointment of an advisory council for Somaliland, composed of Colombia, Egypt, and the Philippines, the committee decided by 48 votes to 7, with 4 abstentions,

that the territory should be placed under Italian trusteeship for ten years, after which the General Assembly would review the situation.

Atomic Energy. Mr Vyshinsky, intervening in the *ad hoc* committee debate, said that the U.S.S.R. were making great use of atomic energy, not to stockpile atomic bombs, but for economic purposes. They were 'razing mountains, irrigating deserts . . . and bringing civilization to places where the human foot had not trod for 1,000 years'. There was no need to account for this to an international body. If chemical warfare could be controlled by a convention against the use of poison gas, without the international control of gas, why could not the same principle be applied to atomic energy? He hoped there would be no war, but if there were 'we should have the atomic bombs we need'. He quoted President Truman as saying that the U.S.A. would not shrink from using the atomic bomb if necessary, and declared that the U.S.A. sought to monopolize world resources of atomic energy under the guise of international control, whereas the U.S.S.R. only desired peaceful co-operation.

11 Nov.—*Atomic Energy.* Mr Hickerson (U.S.A.) replying in the *ad hoc* committee to Mr Vyshinsky's statement, said that if nations possessed devices capable of levelling mountains they were equally able to level cities, and whether or not the Soviet claim was true, it was in itself a tacit recognition of a factor which must be taken into account in any agreement on international control. In this respect the Soviet proposals would be wholly ineffective. He added that the U.S.A. had been distributing isotopes for medical and research purposes to any and all countries that desired them. But what was the U.S.S.R. doing to share the knowledge of peaceful uses it had developed?

Ex-Italian Colonies. In discussion on Eritrea, the committee agreed to set up a commission of inquiry composed of delegates of South Africa, Guatemala, Burma, Norway, and Pakistan to determine the wishes of the territory about its future status.

12 Nov.—*Atomic Energy.* Mr Vyshinsky told the *ad hoc* committee that the U.S.S.R. was willing to permit the international control of atomic facilities and had, herself, proposed a system of control with full rights of access to the Soviet Union and other States. By control, however, the Soviet Government meant verification and checking, 'but to you it means management. . . The Soviet Union will not, and never shall, allow foreign ownership of its lands and enterprises'. The U.S. delegate replied that the Soviet proposals provided only for the inspection of declared atomic production and made no provision for the control of clandestine production.

Ex-Italian Colonies. The final draft proposals were accepted, with only Ethiopia dissenting. In deference to the British wish to be relieved of the responsibility for Somaliland at the earliest opportunity, the committee accepted the proposal that Italy and her three-Power advisory council should take over the provisional administration of the territory, pending the Assembly's approval.

14 Nov.—*Peace Proposals.* Mr Vyshinsky introduced the proposals he had expounded to the Assembly on 23 September (*see p. 658*), declaring

U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY. *Political Committee (continued)*

that the Anglo-American majority in the U.N. had so far rejected all Soviet attempts to strengthen peace. He attacked the policy of the western Powers in Germany and in connection with the Marshall Plan, and said that the aggressive nature of the Atlantic Pact was proved by the association with it of countries like Turkey and Persia simply on the grounds that they had a common frontier with the U.S.S.R.

Mr Austin (U.S.A.) presented an Anglo-U.S. counter-resolution which called on members to refrain from force or the threat of force, to co-operate to obtain international regulation of conventional armaments, and control of atomic energy, to carry out their international agreements, accord the 'freedoms', promote higher living standards, and remove barriers to understanding. It also urged the five permanent members of the Security Council to exercise restraint in the use of the veto. Mr Austin described the Soviet draft as an 'olive branch surrounded by thorns', and said its 'sham and pretence' were exposed by the fact that the five permanent members of the Security Council, who were called upon to conclude a pact, were already under the obligation to strengthen peace. Their work, however, had been thwarted by the Soviet distortion of the veto. After giving a catalogue of broken Russian pledges and 'power-grabbing' actions, he said that what the world wanted was more peace and not more pledges, and he called on the U.S.S.R. to prove her peaceful intentions by stopping her campaign of hatred against the non-Cominform world.

Atomic Energy. The *ad hoc* committee adopted the Franco-Canadian resolution by 48 votes to 5, with 5 abstentions. The Indian proposal was defeated by 24 votes to 15, with 18 abstentions, and the Soviet draft was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

15 Nov.—*Peace Proposals.* The Canadian, Yugoslav, New Zealand, and Chinese delegates expressed scepticism about the Soviet proposals.

16 Nov.—*Peace Proposals.* Mr McNeil spoke of the widening gap between the U.S.S.R. and her satellites and the rest of the world. Even in the worst days of Hitlerism there had not been such a world coalition of opinion ranged against Germany as was now mustered against the U.S.S.R. There could be no confidence in a continent that was walled off in darkness, in a régime so famous for its mechanical cynicism. The free nations had no taste for the Soviet peace, 'which destroys and does not create', based as it was on outmoded conceptions of nationalism and sovereignty. The world was too small for division. Let the U.S.S.R. co-operate in contributing to the creation of international confidence. He rejected the Soviet charges of Anglo-U.S. aggressive policy and said that while British and U.S. forces had been withdrawn from many territories, Soviet forces remained at most of their furthestmost points of advance. The British forces had been reduced from 5 million to about 750,000, but he knew of no comparative reduction in the Soviet forces.

Mr Vyshinsky replied, again attacking the western Powers who were preparing Germany as a springboard for an attack against Russia. He denied that his Government were building up great armies, declaring

that the Soviet military expenditure amounted to 19 per cent of the budget, compared with a British figure of 30 per cent, and a U.S. figure of 34 per cent.

Social Committee

15 Nov.—*Refugees.* The committee agreed by 24 votes to 12, with 10 abstentions, to recommend the election of a high commissioner to furnish assistance to refugees after the end of I.R.O. operations in 1951.

Trusteeship Committee.

10 Nov.—In the face of strong opposition by Britain, France, and Belgium, the committee decided to ask the General Assembly to extend for three years the life of the special committee which examined information from special non-self-governing territories.

PALESTINE CONCILIATION COMMISSION

14 Nov.—A statement was issued, 'to clear up misunderstanding', saying that the plan for the internationalization of Jerusalem, based on the existing division of the city, would leave to the Governments of the adjoining States 'virtually all powers of Government within the Arab and Jewish parts of Jerusalem'.

15 Nov.—The Israeli delegation at the United Nations issued a document containing arguments against the Commission's draft plan for Jerusalem. It reaffirmed that the new city must become an integral part of Israel, and offered agreements and safeguards for the protection of the Holy Places instead.

SECURITY COUNCIL

13 Nov.—*Indonesia.* The Council published the report of the U.N. Commission for Indonesia on the agreement reached at the Hague conference. It stated that the commission would continue to carry out its functions and would observe in Indonesia the implementation of the agreements.

UNITED STATES. 3 Nov.—*Yugoslavia.* A State Department official said that Britain and the U.S.A. had agreed to lift their ban on the sale of civil aircraft, spare parts, and aviation fuel to Yugoslavia.

Indonesia. Mr Acheson, Secretary of State, made a statement congratulating the Netherlands and Indonesian leaders on their agreement. The Government were studying means of assisting the new State in the tasks ahead, should such assistance be requested.

President Truman, speaking at St Paul, Minnesota, outlined a ten-point programme for 'more democracy' as a shield against Communism, based on equal rights and opportunities for all.

4 Nov.—*C.I.O. Convention.* Mr Murray was elected for his tenth term as president of the C.I.O.

5 Nov.—Request to Chinese Communists for release of U.S. Consul in Mukden (*see China*).

6 Nov.—*E.R.P.* Mr Hoffman stated in New York on his return from

UNITED STATES (*continued*)

Europe that Britain was supporting the proposals for economic integration in western Europe.

7 Nov.—Mr Acheson received a courtesy call from Mr Vyshinsky before leaving Washington for the Three-Power talks in Paris.

E.R.P. The E.C.A. announced that Marshall aid to Indonesia, cut off during the Dutch-Indonesian conflict, would be resumed immediately.

8 Nov.—*Customs Talks.* U.S., Canadian, and British officials ended an eight-day conference on customs procedures—the first of a series which the Government planned to hold with other nations.

Release of Prague Embassy official (*see Czechoslovakia*).

Strikes. Two further steel corporations signed agreements with the United Steelworkers' Union of the C.I.O., thus ending the strike of 70,000 more steelworkers.

9 Nov.—Opening of Paris conference (*see Three-Power Conference on Germany*).

Japan. Mr Webb, the acting Secretary of State, speaking to a press conference, discounted rumours that the Government had almost completed a draft peace treaty for Japan. The matter was still in the working paper stage, and it would be a long time before even a preliminary draft was available.

Strikes. The United Mineworkers' Union suspended until 30 November the strike of its 380,000 members in coal mines east of the Mississippi.

10 Nov.—Statement at end of Paris Conference (*see Three-Power Conference on Germany*).

Yugoslavia. The Commerce Department granted export licences for the sale of 40,000 barrels of aviation fuel to the Yugoslav Government.

Atlantic Pact. A party of about twenty-five representatives of the State and Defence Departments left by air for Europe to reassess the needs of the member countries in the light of the sum appropriated under the Mutual Defence Assistance Act.

Government Changes. Mr Krug, Secretary of the Interior, announced his resignation with effect on 1 December.

Gold. Mr Truman told a press conference that the price of gold in the U.S.A. would not be raised while he was President.

11 Nov.—Mr Acheson in Germany (*see Germany*).

Strikes. With the signature of an agreement between the U.S. Steel Corporation and the United Steelworkers' Union of the C.I.O., the claims of a further 170,000 strikers were settled.

Government Changes. It was learned that President Truman had nominated Mr Chapman, Under-Secretary of the Interior, to succeed Mr Krug.

M.D.A.P. mission in Oslo (*see Norway*).

Gen. Landry and M.D.A.P. mission in Rome (*see Italy*).

Civil Rights. President Truman made a speech renewing his demand for civil rights laws, necessary to overcome 'discrimination and injustice'.

12 Nov.—M.D.A.P. mission in London (*see Great Britain*).

14 Nov.—*Palestine*. Mr Webb received from the diplomatic representatives of the seven Arab League States a joint Note setting out the Arab viewpoint on current Arab-Israeli relations, with particular reference to co-operation with the U.N. Palestine Conciliation Commission. The Egyptian Ambassador, who had acted as spokesman, spoke afterwards of Israel's lack of co-operation.

15 Nov.—Mr Acheson returned from Europe.

E.R.P. The fifth quarterly report of the E.C.A. which was sent to Congress showed that during the period from 3 April to 30 June industrial production in the Marshall plan countries reached a peak of 18 per cent above the pre-war level. Over 50 per cent of U.S. exports to western Europe during this time had been financed by E.C.A. funds.

U.S. Note to signatories of Danube Convention (*see Great Britain*).

16 Nov.—*Persia*. The Shah of Persia arrived in Washington on an official visit.

Mr Pearson on Canadian-U.S. relations (*see Canada*).

Germany. Mr Acheson denied at a press conference that either he, or so far as he knew, any member of his staff had discussed the possibility of raising a German army.

China. Mr Acheson also said that the Government considered the arrest of the Consul in Mukden a very grave matter, and one which provided a serious obstacle to recognition of the Peking Government.

U.S.S.R. 5 Nov.—Yugoslav good will message (*see Yugoslavia*).

Reported frontier incident (*see Persia*).

6 Nov.—Mr Malenkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, made a speech on the occasion of the thirty-second anniversary of the October Revolution, in which he emphasized the peaceful policy of the U.S.S.R., and reaffirmed the Soviet desire for a five-Power peace pact. Russia's programme provided for the precise execution of the Potsdam agreement on Germany, a peaceful settlement with Japan, development of economic relations with other countries, together with the curtailment of armaments and an unconditional ban on atomic weapons. This policy was in direct contrast to that of the U.S.A., which aimed at the creation of a world empire by means of war, and which surpassed the aggressive designs of Hitler, Goering, and the Japanese imperialists. But while the forces of peace and democracy were growing stronger, an economic crisis was approaching in the U.S.A.

Atomic Energy. A report in the Soviet-licensed Berlin press said that atomic energy was being used to blast a channel between the Urals and Kazak mountains to reverse the flow of two Siberian rivers, and bring vast areas of new land under cultivation.

7 Nov.—Atomic co-operation with Czechoslovakia (*see Czechoslovakia*).

Appointment of Gen. Chuikov as Chief of Control Commission in Germany (*see Germany*).

Appointment of Marshal Rokossovsky in Poland (*see Poland*).

Mr Vyshinsky's meeting with Mr Acheson (*see United States*).

U.S.S.R. (*continued*)

Marshal Vassilevsky, Minister of the Armed Forces, reviewed a parade of troops assembled for the anniversary of the October Revolution. In a speech later he welcomed the Soviet advance to peace, and said that the turning point in the history of Europe was the formation of the German democratic Republic.

9 Nov.—*Atomic Energy*. The Soviet-licensed Berlin press repeated the reports about the use of Soviet atomic energy and said that the atomic explosion recently recorded in the U.S.A. had taken place at the Turgai Gates, in Kazak.

13 Nov.—M. Schuman's appeal for release of French prisoners of war (*see France*).

Appointment of Mr Semitchastnov in Germany (*see Germany*).

WEST INDIES—GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE. 7 Nov.—A conference opened at Barbados attended by the Governors of Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, British Honduras, the Leeward and Windward Islands. It was presided over by Lord Listowel, Minister of State for the Colonies.

WESTERN UNION. 7 Nov.—The Consultative Council of the Brussels Treaty Powers met in Paris. The Ministers present were: Mr Bevin, M. Schuman, M. van Zeeland, Dr Stikker, and M. Bech. A communiqué issued later said that they had signed two multilateral conventions on social questions, and had approved the Secretary-General's report on social and cultural co-operation. Art. I of the treaty (economic collaboration) had been considered and would be further studied by the five Finance Ministers. The Council had studied the progress made in defence matters and had examined 'certain questions of procedure and organization affecting the defence machinery of the treaty as a result of the application of the Atlantic Treaty'. Friendly views had been exchanged on 'several international questions of common interest, particularly on certain aspects of the German problem'.

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS. 16 Nov.—The Trade Union Conference of Asian and Australasian countries opened in Peking.

YUGOSLAVIA. 3 Nov.—Lifting of British and U.S. ban on the sale of commercial aircraft to Yugoslavia (*see United States*).

4 Nov.—The British Ambassador, Sir Charles Peake, left for consultations in London.

5 Nov.—U.S.S.R. Dr Ribar, president of the National Assembly, sent a telegram of good wishes to Mr Shvernik, his Soviet counterpart, on the occasion of the thirty-second anniversary of the October Revolution.

Hungary. Borba announced that Hungary had cancelled the frontier agreement of 3 August last, which provided for a joint Yugoslav-Hungarian commission to investigate border incidents.

Italy. Mr Kidrich, president of the economic commission, reaffirmed to a party of left-wing Italian Socialists in Belgrade, Yugoslavia's desire for closer economic co-operation with Italy.

9 Nov.—Official in Poland convicted of espionage (*see Poland*).

It was learned that a trade agreement had been concluded with the Netherlands providing for the exchange of about £10,700,000 worth of goods each way during the following year.

10 Nov.—Sale of U.S. aviation petrol to Yugoslavia sanctioned (*see United States*).

12 Nov.—*Albania.* A Note was handed to the Albanian Chargé d'Affaires denouncing the Albanian-Yugoslav treaty of friendship and collaboration. It pointed out that the Albanian Government's failure to reply to the Yugoslav Note of 2 November showed that they meant to continue their anti-Yugoslav policy. (This treaty was the last remaining one linking Yugoslavia with the east European States.)

15 Nov.—Bucharest radio reported that Archbishop Stepinac, who had been sentenced in 1946 to sixteen years' imprisonment for 'crimes against the State', was to be freed.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

1949

- Dec. 3 British-China (Communist) Conference, London.
- „ 10 General Election, Australia.
- „ 11 Referendum on the future of the French settlements in India.

1950

- Jan. — General Election, Egypt.
- „ — Conference of Commonwealth Foreign Ministers, Colombo.
- „ — Conference of heads of U.S. missions in Eastern Asia and the Far East, Bangkok.
- „ 3 Further session of U.S. Congress.
- „ 4 U.N. Trusteeship Council, sixth session, Lake Success.
- „ 26 Inauguration of the Indian Republic.
- Feb. 7 U.N. Economic and Social Council, tenth session, Lake Success.
- Mar. — General Election, Burma.